The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,565.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MAY 25. 1789.

ARCHERY.

THE ANCIENT ARROW, belonging to the Town of Peebles, is to be shot for there, on Friday the 5th June at twelve o'clock.

A respectable meeting of the Royal Company, it is expected, will attend.

PEEBLES, May 23. 1789.

CONIAC BRANDY AND DUTCH GIN,

Of genuine quality and import strength,

TO be SOLD on reasonable terms by ANDERSON and CUNDELL, Merchants in Leith, where a constant supply of these spirits will always be found.

LINENS, SHEETINGS, TABLE NAPERY, &c.

GEORGE DEWAR most respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed from the Luckenbooths, to South Bridge Street, No. 17. east side, where he has just now on hand, a very large assortment of

Scots Hollands and Irish Linens.
Table Linen and Sheetings.
Diapers and Towellings.
Glass Cloths and Rubbers.
Long Lawns and Cambrics.

With every other article in the Linen way, on the lowest terms.

GROCERY GOODS, MEDICINES, &c.

To be SOLD by auction, on Friday the 5th June 1789, at eleven o'clock forenoon, at the Warehouse of Mr John Scougal, Leith, the following articles, viz.

NEW Rice in tierces,
Zant Currants in butts,
Turkey Figs in boxes,
Sweet Almonds in casks,
Honey in ditto,
Clover Seed in bags——And
A considerable quantity of Medicines.

To be put up in such lots as purchasers may incline.

The goods to be seen any time betwixt and the day of sale.

LEITH, May 25. 1789.

TIMBER YARD AND WOOD FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public sale, on Tuesday 2d June next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in the Timber Yard of YOUNG and CO. Leith,

A Considerable Quantity of well-seasoned DEALS and BATTENS of various dimensions, in small lots, that may be worthy the attention of Builders.

Also, on Tuesday the 9th of June, in Blackhall's Coffee-house, at one o'clock afternoon, the Timber Yard, Sheds, and Dwelling-House, in such lots as purchasers may incline.

A reasonable credit will be given upon approved security.

For particulars, apply to John Young at the Timber-yard.

ELEGANT PAPER HANGINGS.

ROBERT M'MILLAN, Paper-stainer, Milne's Square, Edinburgh, has just completed (at his new manufactory, Middlefield, on Leith Walk) an elegant and beautiful stock of Paper Hangings for rooms, passages &c. of the newest and most fashionable patterns, which, from some late improvements, he is now enabled to sell on still more moderate terms than formerly.

Commissions speedily executed, and proper hands kept for putting up the paper, either in Edinburgh or the neighbourhood. Large discounts for ready money, and a considerable allowence made to wholesale customers.

Orders received both at the Warehouse and Manufactory.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

JAMES DUN has at present on hand, at his Cabinet Warehouse, Laurieston Street, in the Tenement adjoining the Hay Steelyard,

A Choice Assortment of Side-board and Joining Tables, Tea, Card, and other Tables, Chests of Drawers, Desks, and Book-cases, Chairs, Mahogany Bedsteads, with plain, fluted, and Gothic Posts, Tent ditto of different sizes, Book cases and Press-beds different kinds, Sophas, Eight-day Clocks, in mahogany and wainscot cases, Tea Trays, Knife-cases, Mirrors and Dressing Glasses, Mahogany Candlesticks, and a variety of other articles in the cabinet branch, of the best materials and workmanship. Also, several pieces of Carpets, Matresses, and other articles in the upholstery branch,—all which he is selling

On Reasonable Terms, for Ready Money.

N. B. There are at present in his Warehouse, some most elegant Side Boards, and other pieces of Furniture.

The said JAMES DUN carries on the WRIGHT BUSINESS, both in the Cabinet and House Joiner Branches; and, as he is more than ordinary attentive in having his timber well seasoned, and of having every other part of the manufactory properly executed, he hopes to merit a part of the public favour.

☞ His Daughter also, at the same place, manufactures WHITE THREAD of all kinds. Ladies who please to honour her with their favours may depend upon its being of the best quality.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO be SOLD by auction, at Kennetpans, near Clackmanan, on Wednesday the 27th May 1789, and following days, until all shall be sold off.

The Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of all sorts, Bed and Table Linen, China, Books, and Plate, which belonged to Mr John Stein, late distiller at Kennetpans.

The furniture to be seen the two days immediately preceding that of the auction; and the sale each day to commence at ten o'clock forenoon precisely.

ALEX. COLVILL. Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

To be SOLD by auction, to-morrow, being Tuesday, in that Lodging in the middle of Merchant Street,

A Good Assortment of very Useful Articles, consisting of mounted beds, feather beds, blankets, matresses, mahogany tables and chairs, grates and carpets, table and tea china, &c. an excellent eight day clock, variety of kitchen furniture, a good jack and kitchen grate quite new.

Sale to begin at ten o'clock forenoon.

DALGLEISH & FORREST.

Brewing Utensils, and Sale of a Tack.

To be SOLD by public auction, on Thursday next the 28th May 1789, at eleven o'clock forenoon, on the premisses in St Bernard's Street, Leith,

THE whole UTENSILS of that Brewery, lately occupied by Messr. Thomson and Stodart, consisting of two Coppers, two Tuns, two Coolers, Mash Tun, Cistern Pumps, Butts, Puncheons, Hogsheads, Barrels, &c. &c. to be set up in one lot or separately, as purchasers may incline.

ALSO,

The TACK of said Brewery, Malt Barn, Kiln, Lofts, and Dwelling-house, for four years, from the term of Whitsunday 1789.

The inventory of the Brewing Utensils is in the hands of William Grinly, broker in Leith, who will show the same, together with the premisses, any time before the sale.

ARCHIBALD GILCHRIST & COMPANY

HABERDASHERS AND LINEN-DRAPERS,

Most respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public,

THAT they have REMOVED from South Bridge Street to their large and commodious

CORNER SHOP,

First land above the Tron Church, High Street, Edinburgh.

They have got to hand a complete assortment of every article in the above line, which will be sold on the very lowest terms.

☞ A. G. and CO. return their grateful thanks for past favours, and assure the Public, every attention shall be paid to merit a continuance.

May 23. 1789.

PHIN AND PATTISON,

RECEIVED by last carriers, a large and fashionable Assortment of

LINEN-DRAPERY & HABERDASHERY GOODS,

Which, being of the best quality, and at the lowest prices, they can recommend to the attention of the Public.

Their large stock of Muslins is really worth the notice of the Ladies.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Edinburgh, May 21. 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Packet from Leith to Lerwick in Zetland, is now discontinued, and in place thereof, a Packet Boat is established to convey the Mails betwixt Aberdeen and Lerwick.

The vessel to sail from Aberdeen upon Monday immediately succeeding the first Wednesday of every month in the year, the months of December and January excepted. The Mails from Edinburgh for Zetland will be made up at this Office, and forwarded to Aberdeen, upon the Saturday immediately succeeding the first Wednesday of every month.—The arrivals from Zetland to be about a fortnight or three weeks thereafter.

Postage of a single letter from Edinburgh, and all places northward, 8d.

By Order of the Postmaster General,

DAVID ROSS, Sec.

MONEY WANTED.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Wanted immediately, at the legal interest, on the most unexceptionable Personal Security.

Apply to George Watson, writer, St Andrew's Street.

A FACTOR WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

HE is expected to manage a considerable Estate; as also, to buy and sell all the cattle, pay the labourers, and superintend all the works belonging to a gentleman's policy, with the assistance of a grieve.

Application to be made to Mr Young, solicitor at law, Merchant Street, Edinburgh, by letters in his own hand writing, describing his situation, the manner he was bred in, and the terms expected.

Wanted to be Employed on the Continent,

A PERSON properly qualified to lay out and make Roads through a hilly and rocky country; and to take out with him Six Labourers that are used to such work. To be engaged for one year certain.

For particulars apply to Mr William Gibson, Bridge Street, Edinburgh.

The following well-authenticated Cure by

MR SPILSBURY'S DROPS,

Sufficiently evinces their superior efficacy.

GEORGE KINNAIRD, a Boy, living in the village of Duddingstone, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, had been long afflicted with a scurvy, and was recommended to the vender of Mr Spilsbury's Drops by the Rev. Mr Bennet.—By the use of this valuable Medicine, his complaints in a short time have been entirely removed, and he has obtained a complete cure. This is a fact, which may easily be authenticated by the testimony of the neighbours.—The truth of which is certified by

WILL. BENNET, Minr.
WILL. DUNCAN, Elder.
THOMAS M'KILL, Elder.
ROBERT KINNEARD.
GEORGE KINNEARD.

JOHN CAW, Agent for Mr Spilsbury.

☞ The above Medicine is sold by J. CAW, Lawn-market, at 5 s. the small bottle, and 22 s. the large, duty included.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of HENRY WILLIAM HARPER, Merchant in Glasgow.

UPON application of the said Henry William Harper, with concurrence of a creditor qualified in terms of law, the Lord Elliock officiating as Ordinary on the bills, did this day sequestrate the whole real and personal estate belonging to the said Henry William Harper; and appointed his creditors to meet in the Tontine Tavern in Glasgow, upon Friday the 5th day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, to name an interim factor thereon, all in terms of the statute of the 23d of his present Majesty's reign.

Of which this intimation is given to all concerned as said statue directs.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Tontine Tavern in Glasgow, on Wednesday the eight day of July next, between the hours of one and three o'clock afternoon.

ALL, and Whole the Twenty Shilling Land of EASTER IRONBUCKLES or ARBUCKLE, with the Pertinents thereof, as presently possessed by Andrew Thomson and others, lying about four miles east of the village of Airdrie, in the parish of Easter Monkland, and county of Lanark.

These Lands are of considerble extent, of a good soil and hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty.

Thomas Falconer, writer in Glasgow, will inform of further particulars, and show the progress of writs and articles of roup; and a copy of the articles and inventory of writs are in the hands of James Buchan, writer to the signet, St James's Square.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, MAY 20.

Per Quarter.	s.	s.	d.		s.	s.	d.
Wheat,	42	to 54	0	Beans,	19	to 21	6
Barley,	17	to 23	0	Tick,	20	to 24	0
Rye,	26	to 28	6	Tares,	22	to 29	0
Oats,	14	to 18	0	Flour per Sack.			
Pale Malt,	31	to 33	6				
Amber ditto,	32	to 34	6	Fine Flour,		40	0
Pease,	21	to 28	0	Second,		36	0
Hog ditto,	18	to 24	0	Third,		25	0

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Stockholm, April 28. The Diet of Sweden is at length closed, after having lasted 86 days from its commencement of the 2d of February. In this session, which will no doubt be for ever memorable in the annals of Sweden, all the important resolutions have been effected by vigorous measures, or rather by force on the part of the King, so also has its conclusion. In the *plenum* of the 8th of this month, the Noblesse, after consenting to the extraordinary imposts demanded by the King, represented that this new burden imposed on the nation ought not to be for an unlimited time; they therefore required that a certain precise period should be fixed for the convocation of the Diet, to deliberate concerning the continuation of these contributions. The King rejected this proposition; the clergy made a conciliatory proposition, the substance of which was, that if the King did not assemble the Diet in all order should be formed, for the purpose of consenting to the prolongation of the imposts, but without any power of creating new ones.

This proposal was carried to the Chamber of the Noblesse on the 20th, and was unanimously rejected, with a declaration, that this would be to betray the interests of the people, and to expose them to a perpetuity of the same imposts, and to suppress for ever the rights of the several orders of the state. In fine, on the 27th the King, to put a final termination to opposition, appeared at the Chamber of the Noblesse in person, and by his presence and authority effected a consent, or at least a passive acquiescence to his measures.

His Majesty was not escorted by his usual guards, but they were posted near, in the several avenues, and to act according to circumstances, under the command of the Duke Sundermania; and in the square before the Hall of the Noblesse, as in the neighbouring streets, there was an innumerable crowd, who were informed of what was passing by a letter from the King, which was intended to explain his motives to the citizens, informing them in particular, that he had the evening before received a letter from Holland, that persons disaffected to the government had endeavoured to check the loans on the public credit, by spreading doubts concerning the performance of the guarantee of the States. This last decisive blow having thus effected every thing the King wished to have resolved in the Diet, his Majesty put an end to the Assembly, as prompt and unforeseen as it was unprecedented. Immediately on his return to the palace, he caused a proclamation to be made, of the dissolution of the Diet, which actually took place this day, and his Majesty for the last time explained his sentiments upon the present situation of the affairs of the kingdom in a speech addressed to the States assembled before him.

LONDON—MAY 22.

Wednesday at two o'clock in the afternoon a Cabinet Council was held in his Majesty's Council Chamber, Windsor Lodge, which was attended by most of the Cabinet Ministers; at four o'clock the Council broke up, when the Lord Chancellor and Mr Pitt had an audience of his Majesty, and at half past five o'clock returned to town.

Lord Dover is now at the Hague on a political negociation of the highest importance; from thence he goes to Berlin, and then returns home again by way of Holand. His Lordship was chosen for this business, on account of his long residence in Holand as Minister Plenipotentiary from this country.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence is appointed one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and will take his seat at the Board on the next council-day.

Prince William Henry is the fourth Prince of the Blood who has been honoured with the title of Duke of Clarence.

The first Prince who bore this title was Lionel of Antwerp, third son to King Edward III.

The second was Thomas, second son to Henry IV. and next brother to the famous Henry V.

The third was George, brother to Edward IV. and Richard III.

The fourth is Prince William Henry, third son to George III.

From the first Duke of Clarence, his present Majesty, and all his predecessors, Kings and Queens of England, from Richard II. except Henry IV. V. VI. and VII. derived their descent and title to the crown.

It is whispered in the higher circles, that the political reason for the precipitate creation of a late Duke, was a declaration, that if something was not immediately done, he would join a popular character, and offer himself a candidate at the next general election for Westminster.

Every person of discernment must at this moment be extremely alarmed at the declaration made by Mr Elliot to the Danish Prime Minister on the twenty-third of April.

It is impossible for a native of this country to read the last Home Gazette without the disturbances in France are said to be fomented by us, and are entirely ascribed to the policy of our Court!

Sultan Selim, nephew to the deceased Emperor of the Turks, is now raised to the throne. This Prince, who is in the vigour of life, being about 28 years of age, has constantly declared his resolution to oppose Russia, whenever he should have it in his power, and has more than once solicited his uncle, though in vain, for leave to signalize his zeal for the glory of the Crescent, at the head of one of the Ottoman armies.

It is reported that negociations have just been set on foot at the different Electoral Courts for the election of King of the Romans.

Orders are sent down to every sea-port, for all ships from the Levant that arrive, to perform a proper quarantine, according to the time limited, before they suffer any person either to go on board, or come on shore.

On the day of Mr Burke's censure, an enemy said, "he has no appeal;" a friend answered, "You are wrong, he appeals to posterity—to posterity he consecrates the justice of his cause, and he will meet that protection from time, which party refuses him."

The reveiw of the 7th regiment of Dragoons which was to have taken place yesterday on Ashford Common, is postponed by his Majesty's order to Saturday next.

At Windsor Castle, on Tuesday evening, his Majesty withdrew as soon as the ball commenced: At half past nine o'clock the Queen was suddenly taken ill, which gave a great deal of disturbance and uneasiness to the whole company; but, by the assistance of her Majesty's Physicians, who were present, her Majesty got better, and continued in the hall till half past twelve o'clock.

The affair between the Duke of York and Mr Lenox is, we are happy to say, on the verge of being made up, by the interference of a Great Personage.

The fracas, we are told, was occasioned by the following circumstance: In a moment of inebriation, Mr Lenox gave the name of Mr Pitt as a toast at the table of the Prince of Wales. Some words arose, but the good sense of the company so far prevailed, that the matter was immediately settled. In a short time after a report was circulated, but from what quarter we cannot learn, that the Duke of York had commanded Lenox, on the former occasion, [illegible] the conduct of [illegible]

It was this report which led Mr Lenox to quellion his Royal Highness on the subject. The latter replied, with all the cool prudence of conscious dignity and innocence: He stated the precise words which he had uttered, and which were greatly at variance with the report. He then added, that neither that blood which was his boast, nor the rank which he held in the army, should except him, in such an instance, from any obligation which he could possibly owe as a private.

The Hammond, Captain Mount, which is arrived at Liverpool from St Vincents, with new sugars, brings an account, that in consequence of the Planters hearing of a bill being intended to pass the House of Commons against the Slave Trade, they had purchased upwards of two thousand slaves at a very high price from the ships, which put in there by streis of weather, bound to Jamaica, which the Captains readily seized, and were fitting out their ships again, in order to return to Africa, for the purchasing of more.

By letters from Copenhagen, brought by the last mail, it appears, that on the morning of the twenty-fourth the French, Spanish, Austrian, and Russian Ambassadors had long conferences with Count Bernstorff, and that in a few hours after, they dispatched couriers to their respective courts.

These letters further add, that the Spanish and French Ministers have since publicly declared, that they cannot but consider the dictatorial and menacing language of England and her allies as an offensive and hostile interference in the disputes of the North; and that it was impossible their Most Christian and Catholic Majesties could regard such conduct with indifference.

Little doubt was entertained when these letters came away, that a temporary prolongation of the Armistice, between the King of Sweden and the King of Denmark, would take place, as the friends of Russia now wished to give time to the Courts of Versailles and Madrid, to decide upon the steps which they may judge it expedient to take at this most interesting and awful crisis.

The Prussian Treaty, which has been so long lying unexplained on the tables of the two Houses of Parliament, does not contain any article or stipulations, which could justify in the smallest degree the extraordinary language held by our Minister at Copenhagen. It is therefore evident, that Mr Pitt has concealed from the public the whole of his engagements with the King of Prussia. *M. S.*

An act to restrain the practice of *quack doctors* is in contemplation; why not *license* them, like lottery offices, and other *evils*, that flourish by *virtue of statute law?*

OPERA-HOUSE MASQUERADE.

About 1200 masks assembled on Monday night at the Opera-house, among whom the best supported characters were undoubtedly the Vicar and Moses, by Messrs. L—a and L——e, who formed a coalition of wit and humour, which eclipsed every thing else, and put dullness to the rout wherever they moved. In appearance, they were the sole life of the Masquerade; for a very few adventurers besides attempted the difficult task of character, of which number those entitled to notice were, a Devil, an African Negro, Darby and Joan, and a very good copy of Mrs Jordan, in the Country Girl.

A Spice-nut-man, with a poetical ballad in the ginger-bread way, admirable.

A Sailor and his Wapping Trull, all that could be expected.

A Turk, with nothing but his dress to distinguish him.

A poor Monso exchanged many pleasantries with the Royal Sailor, and invelgled in most pathetic terms against the Slave Trade; in which he was only joined by his sable mistress Wowki, but the whole audience.

Two Hussars, one unmasked—the other accompanied his minstrel with a voice that seemed capable of great melody.

A beautiful young Girl, as a pupil of [illegible], wanted only maturity to confirm the conquests her lute and warblings had made. Her mouth wore literally a *smile, devoid of all guile*—which, *half opened to view, was the bud of the rose!*

But a female bag-piper exceeded all description, and was the only Scotch character worthy of that name. The skilful manner in which she glided from the martial to the tender, the amorous to the pathetic measure; and the wonderful facility with which she mingled, as it were, every possible expression of various passions, seemed to rivet the attention even of those who affect to treat this instrument as the appendage of barbarism. The delightful airs of the *White Cockade* and *I'll ay be welcome back again*, were peculiarly apropos, but in the true spirit of Scottish music.

To these, many other characters might be added, as friars, nuns, flower and fruit girls, without number.

The Prince and his Royal Brothers remained unmasked all the time; and by their condescending familiarity added much to the hilarity that prevailed.

EXCHANGES ON							
Amsterdam,	38	1	2½ U.	Oporto,			5½
Ditto sight,	37	7		Paris,			27½
Rotterdam,	38	2		Ditto 2 U.			27½
Hamburgh,	35	7	2½ U.	Bourd. 2 U.			27½
Lisbon,		5	5½	Dublin,			8½

LLOYD's LIST.——*May 22.*

THE Amelia, Salmon, from Carleton on the 3d inſtant, lat. 44. long 37. W. ſpoke the Induſtry, Weſt, from Tinmouth to Newfoundland, out twenty-eight days, all well.

A large brig, ſuppoſed a Pruſſian, with wine, is loſt on the rocks off the Lizard. The crew drowned.

The America, Sally, from New York, to India and China, was wich at Port Praya, the 14th of February laſt.

The Duke of Cumberland Packet, from New York, on the 10th inſtant, ſpoke the Providence, Young, from Antigua, in long. 19. 30.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 3.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.—France, 1. New York, 1.

Due—Ireland, 3.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 20.

STATE TRIAL OF

WARREN HASTINGS, Eſq.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY.

The *Lord Chief Baron* delivered the opinion of the Judges upon the queſtion of law on Mr Haſtings's trial, reſpecting the examination of Nunducomar.

It was moved, That the anſwer of the Judges ſhould be announced to the Commons, as the opinion of that Houſe upon the referred queſtion. A ſhort and trivial debate enſued, as to the preciſe words in which the reſolution was to be conveyed, when the motion was put and carried.

The Lords then, after one, proceeded to Weſtminſter-hall. After the ordinary ceremonies, the *Lord Chancellor* roſe, and thus delivered the reſolution of the Peers, *verbatim:*

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, The Lords have decided, that it is not competent for the Managers of the Commons to produce the examination, as tendered in evidence, the Managers not having proved, nor even ſtated any thing, as a ground for admitting ſuch evidence, which, if proved, would render the ſame admiſſible. And this reſolution they have commanded me to deliver to you."

Mr *Burke*, with the Managers, after this communication, begged leave to withdraw; and on his return he remarked, That the Managers had with an equal degree of ſurprize and concern received their Lordſhips deciſion; for they conceived, that there would be an end of all judicial proceedings againſt the corrupt practices of the Governor General, were ſuch doctrine admitted—However, as their Lordſhips had ſo decided, it became the duty of the Managers to act with ſubmiſſion.

Mr *Burke* then offered to proceed on other evidence, of the three lacks and one half of rupees received by Mr Haſtings, for which purpoſe he wiſhed the Bengal conſultation in March 1775 to be read.

Mr Law, counſel for Mr Haſtings, objected to this evidence, as coming within the ſcope of their Lordſhips previous deciſion.

Mr *Fox* contended on the contrary; and after a ſhort converſation between the Lord Chancellor, Mr Law, and Mr Burke, Lord Kenyon moved the Court to adjourn to the Houſe of Lords; and on his return, the Lord Chancellor ſpoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, The Lords have reſolved, that the circumſtance of the conſultation on the 13th of March, and at which Mr Haſtings was preſent, does not, of itſelf, make the matter of ſuch conſequence that the conſultation of March 13th ſhould be read."

The concluſion of the day was

Mr *Burke* and Mr *Fox*, on theſe few ideas—"That evidence was threefold—poſitive, circumſtantial, and from confeſſion;—that they had ſome of the firſt, more of the ſecond, and a little of the laſt:—That, if circumſtantial evidence was inadmiſſible, all criminal juſtice would be at an end; that the word muſt go forth, the trumpet ſhall ſound, all India ruſh to plunder, and every plunderer be indemnified.—That circumſtantial evidence was paſſive as well as active, from omiſſion and from commiſſion; that if the forms rather than the merits of evidence were purſued, there might be a hope of an Old Bailey acquittal—but where there might be no legal ground to go to conviction, the priſoner would be diſmiſſed with a reprimand."

Added to the reſolutions, decided by the Peers, the Lord Chancellor ſaid, "That no conſultation, or other record, could be admiſſible evidence, till participation or allowance was proved by ſome authenticating word or deed of Mr Haſtings."

Adjourned the High Court till to-morrow, and ordered a meſſage to the Commons to acquaint the Houſe with the ſame.

The Hall was remarkably crowded. A more faſhionable and delightful diſplay of female charms appeared than for a month paſt.

Lady Wallace entered into an altercation with a door-keeper, concerning the propriety of wearing her *hat*. She was obliged to appeal to Sir Peter Burrel, who made her Ladyſhip one of his beſt bows, proteſted the impertinence of the *Cerberus*, who was not authoriſed by him, and immediately ſaw the indignant female to her ſeat, where he left her to contemplate *the foibles of faſhion.*

PRUSSIAN TREATY.

Earl *Stormont* called the attention of the Houſe to the Pruſſian Treaty, it had already excited the attention of ſeveral powers upon the Continent; and it was more than probable that it had been the means of haſtening the Quadruple Treaty between the Emperor, France, Spain, and the Empreſs of Ruſſia; which he was now aſſured had actually ſigned;—A meaſure ſo exceedingly alarming to this country certainly required the ſtrongeſt degree of vigilance and attention. His Lordſhip therefore moved, "That the Pruſſian Treaty ſhould be taken into conſideration on Friday next, and the Houſe to be ſummoned." Ordered.

THURSDAY, *May* 21.

The Houſe met at twelve, when two naturalization bills were read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed. At half after one, the Houſe proceeded to Weſtminſter Hall, to the trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

At four their Lordſhips returned from the High Court, and the Houſe was reſumed, when the Lord Chancellor, by order, put the following queſtion to the Judges:

"Whether the examination of Nunducomar before the majority of the Council Board of Calcutta, touching a criminal charge againſt Warren Haſtings, on the 13th of March 1775—the ſaid Warren Haſtings having at a ſubſequent Council, viz. the 20th day of the ſame month, recognized the ſaid examination—and it having been proved by Cantoo Babboo, that Warren Haſtings prevented him from giving evidence on the ſaid charge—was, or was not, ſufficient evidence to prove, that the ſaid examination was admiſſible to be read upon the preſent proſecution?"

The Lord Chief Baron, on behalf of his brethren, deſired time to conſult upon a queſtion ſo intricate.

Ordered, That the Judges do give their opinion upon the queſtion, on Wedneſday next at twelve.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, *May* 19.

A petition from the priſoners confined in Durham Goal for debt, was preſented, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Committee on the Highland Society bill, and the re-commitment of the Weſtminſter Aſſurance bill, were put off till Friday next.

The report of the reſolutions from the Committee of Supply, the report of the Berwick roads bill, and the adjourned debate on the debtors and creditors bill, upon motion for committing the bill, were adjourned till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 20.

TRIAL OF WARREN HASTINGS, Eſq.

The Commons at five o'clock returned from attending on the trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq.

A meſſage was received from the Lords, that they would to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, proceed further in the ſaid trial.

SLAVE TRADE.

Alderman *Newnham* preſented a petition againſt the abolition of the ſlave trade, from the merchants and ſhip-owners of the city of London, deſiring to be heard by counſel.

Lord *Penrhyn* preſented a petition againſt the abolition, from the planters in the Britiſh plantations.—The planters, mortgagees, and annuitants from the town of Liverpool; the merchants of Liverpool trading to Africa; the manufacturers of, and dealers in iron, copper, and braſs, of the town of Liverpool; the ſailmakers of Liverpool; the joiners of Liverpool; the coopers of Liverpool; the rope-makers of Liverpool; the ſhipwrights of Liverpool; the gun-makers of Liverpool; the block-makers of Liverpool; and from the bakers of Liverpool;—all deſiring by be heard by their counſel againſt the abolition of the African trade.

Mr *Blackburn* preſented a petition from the manufacturers of goods for the African trade reſident in and about Mancheſter, againſt the abolition of the trade.

Mr *Gaſcoyne* preſented a petition againſt the abolition of the trade, from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation of Liverpool.

Mr Alderman *Watſon* preſented a petition againſt the abolition, from the merchants, mortgagees, and other creditors of ſugar colonies; and he took that opportunity of declaring his opinion to be, that a ſpeedy abolition would be repugnant to humanity, to juſtice, and to ſound reaſon.

Lord *Maitland* preſented a petition from Meſſ. Burton and Hutchinſon, agents for the iſland of Antigua, againſt the abolition.

The petitions were all received, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

CULTIVATION OF TREES, PLANTS, &c.

Mr *Mainwaring* called the attention of the Houſe to a bill he propoſed to bring in, to amend and extend the powers of an act of the ſixth of his preſent Majeſty, for the encouragement of the cultivation of trees, roots, plants, ſhrubs, &c. &c. By that act, he ſaid, it was made ſimple felony for ſtealing or deſtroying any trees, &c. in the *night*. The law, he ſaid, was evaded, and depredations committed with impunity in the day, or at twilight, to which offences the preſent act could not attach; the bill he meant to move for leave to bring in, would be exactly the ſame with the preſent, except in the clauſe where the word *night* was inſerted; to which, for the purpoſe of making the act general, he ſhould inſert the words *or day*. He concluded by moving for leave.

Mr *Sheridan* oppoſed the motion, upon the ground of the impropriety of extending the penal laws, and hoped the Houſe would look with caution on any ſuch attempt. He ridiculed the bill propoſed to be brought in, as a bill to enact penal laws againſt ſchool-boys robbing orchards, and for the purpoſe of guarding gooſeberry buſhes with gibbets.

Sir *Joſeph Mawbey* and Lord *William Ruſſell* were in favour of the motion.

Mr *Huſſey* oppoſed the motion. He was much averſe to increaſing the penal laws, and conſidered the preſent act ſufficient. The crime was not ſo great in the day as in the night, as every perſon had a greater opportunity of guarding their property in the day than in the night. If the motion was perſiſted in, he was determined to divide the Houſe.

Alderman *Le Meſurier* ſpoke in favour of the motion, and argued, that the paleings of nurſery-men, and their fences being weak, robberies were with great eaſe committed in the day-time, againſt which robberies they could not guard themſelves.

Mr *Wyndham* was againſt the bill being brought in, and in anſwer to what had fallen from Alderman Le Meſurier, he ſaid, that the nurſery-men ought to make ſtronger paleings and ſtronger fences, and not to apply to that Houſe to have their trees fenced round by penal ſtatutes.

Mr *Roſe* was for the bringing in of the bill, though he ſaid he was not for its being made ſo general as propoſed by the Hon. Gentleman.

Sir *James Johnſton* objected to the motion, and hoped the Houſe would divide on it. The laws were, he ſaid, already too ſanguine.

Mr *Mainwaring* again ſpoke.

Mr *Wigley* ſupported the motion, and inſiſted that ſome regulation was neceſſary to put a ſtop to the depredations which were committed, and againſt which the injured perſons had no redreſs by the preſent act.

The queſtion was then put, on which the Houſe divided,

Ayes,	—	—	32
Noes,	—	—	10
Majority,	—	—	24

THE REPORT OF THE SUPPLY.

Mr Gilbert appearing at the bar with the report of the Committee of Supply, Mr *Huſſey* roſe and oppoſed its being brought up in ſo thin a Houſe.

Mr *Hopkins* conſidered the objection to the bringing up the report to be exceedingly ſtrange, particularly as the Supply had been voted in a very full Houſe. The Hon. Gentleman ought, he ſaid, to give ſome good and ſubſtantial reaſon for ſuch objection.

Mr *Huſſey* ſaid, it was a very good and ſufficient reaſon he had before given, the thinneſs of the Houſe; in fact, he ſaid, there was no Houſe, there not being forty members. No other reaſon was neceſſary.

The report was then poſtponed until to-morrow, and at ſix o'clock the Houſe adjourned.

THURSDAY, *May* 11.

THE BUDGET.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* gave notice; that he would on Friday, the fifth day of June, bring forward the ſtatement of the Ways and Means.

THE SUPPLY.

Mr *Gilbert* brought up the report of the Committee of Supply, which was read a firſt and ſecond time, and agreed to by the Houſe.

ARMY EXTRAORDINARIES.

The *Secretary at War* brought up the Eſtimate of the Extraordinaries of the Army, the title of which being read, he gave notice that on Wedneſday next he ſhould move the ſame to be referred to a Committee.

Lord *Newhaven* called the attention of the Houſe to the amount of the Extraordinaries; they amounted, he ſaid, to no leſs a ſum than 398,000l.—a ſum in time of peace, in his opinion, ſo exceſſive, that it well deſerved the cloſeſt inveſtigation of the Houſe; he therefore moved that the eſtimate be printed.

Mr *Vyner* ſeconded the motion.

The *Attorney General* conſidered that ſome ſpecific reaſon ought to be given for printing the eſtimate, as it was a meaſure never practiſed.

Lord *Newhaven* ſaid, that there were four or five inſtances within theſe few years.

The *Attorney General* ſaid, the Noble Lord alluded to times of war, and not of peace.

Lord *Newhaven* replied, that the neceſſity was greater in time of peace than in time of war, when the Extraordinaries in time of peace were ſo near to the amount of thoſe in times of war.

The queſtion was then put upon the motion, and negatived.

COUNTY ELECTIONS.

Captain *Berkeley*, by the deſire of the Committee [illegible] the Houſe to examine into the laws relating the elections for county members, moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the laws reſpecting the election of knights to ſerve in Parliament for counties in that part of Great Britain called England.

Leave was granted, and Captain Berkeley, Mr Vanſittart, &c. were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame.

SLAVE TRADE.

Lord *Penrhyn* preſented a petition againſt the abolition of the Slave Trade, from Stephen Fuller, Eſq; Agent for the iſland of Jamaica. The petition was received, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

Mr *Wilberforce* moved the reading of the order of the day for the Houſe reſolving itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, on the further conſideration of the petitions againſt the Slave Trade.

The order of the day being read, the queſtion was put, "That the Speaker do now leave the chair."

Mr Alderman *Sawbridge* immediately roſe, for the purpoſe of aſking, before he gave his opinion on the queſtion, Whether the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Wilberforce) intended to bring forward evidence in ſupport of his propoſitions; and whether he meant afterwards to admit evidence to be brought to the bar on the contrary ſide?

Mr *Wilberforce* replied, that it was not his intention to bring forward any evidence: To the latter part of the Hon. Alderman's queſtion, he anſwered, that it would be preſumptuous in him to ſay what evidence ſhould or ſhould not be admitted, as that muſt be left to the Houſe; for his own part, he wiſhed for the aid of every light that could be thrown on the buſineſs.

Sir *John Miller* was of opinion, that it was neceſſary, and the duty of the Houſe, to procure every information in their power.

The queſtion was then put, when

Mr Alderman *Sawbridge* again roſe, and declared his opinion to be, that on the explanation of the Hon. Gentleman, (Mr Wilberforce) the Houſe ought there to make a ſtand, and proceed no further before the fulleſt information was obtained. Inſtead of ſerving the poor wretches by the abolition of the trade, it would be doing them the greateſt injury, as it would ſurrender a trade, over which we had a controul, to our rivals in commerce, whom we could not controul, and would ſtrike a blow at the commerce of the country, and conſequently at the country itſelf. If we went, he ſaid, on the report of the Committee of Privy Council, it would be giving up the grand inquiſitorial powers of the Houſe of Commons: The report was a mere *ex parte* evidence; and were the Houſe to examine the witneſſes, their aſſertions might be made to appear in quite a contrary view. He intreated the Houſe to proceed cautiouſly, to gain every information before they came to a deciſion, and not to run a headlong race to miſchief.

Mr *Drake* ſaid, before he could give his aſſent to the Speaker's leaving the chair, he muſt have more information before him, and be convinced of the intention of providing for all loſſes that might be ſuſtained by the abolition, for unleſs the finances of the country could ſupport, and its revenue was pledged to the full extent of any loſſes that might be ſuſtained, he could not, as an honeſt man, aad as one of the guardians of the property of the ſubjects in general, conſent to ſo deſperate and immoderate a concluſion, as the immediate abolition of the Slave Trade. He conſidered himſelf bound to do his duty to the community at large, and for that reaſon, unleſs the property of the country was pledged to the extent of the miſchief that might be occaſioned by the abolition, he would give the motion his negative.

Mr Alderman *Newnham* ſaid, it was inconſiſtent with the forms of Parliament to proceed upon a report of the Privy Council; and he objected to it alſo on account of its being exceedingly incomplete. In ſo great an event as the agitation of the preſent important buſineſs, it was incumbent on the Houſe to have the evidence at their bar, and not truſt to evidence taken in any other place whatever. He repreſented in a ſtrong manner the danger of injuring the Weſt India Iſlands. If they were injured, he ſaid, the national debt would fail. The merchants of the city of London were ready to concur with any humane regulation that would not go to the abolition of the trade. He was convinced, that, upon cool conſideration, the buſineſs would be found to affect every man in the country; for if the commercial intereſt was injured, the landed intereſt would be injured, and the whole country ſuffer. It was by no means certain that foreigners would with us aboliſh the trade; on the contrary, it was to be apprehended that they would exert themſelves in purſuing it. He concluded by declaring his intention of giving his negative to the motion, not being willing to put every valuable conſideration in the country to the ſtake, without firſt obtaining the matureſt deliberation.

Mr *Powys* declared himſelf incompetent to judge of the queſtion of abolition without much information. He hoped the propoſitions of the Honourable Gentleman (Mr Wilberforce) would not be entered on the Journals of the Houſe, as a meaſure of theirs; for, if ſuch a meaſure ſhould be adopted, he conceived the moſt ſerious conſequences might be apprehended. He ſaid he was ready to agree to a bill being brought in for the abolition. His reaſon for giving his aſſent to bringing in a bill, was not that he ſhould ultimately agree with it, for during its progreſs he might oppoſe it; but he was willing that a bill might be brought in, that the perſons carrying on the trade might be called on to anſwer the objections made to the trade, and ſhew cauſe why it ſhould not be aboliſhed. At preſent there was no evidence before the Houſe that would authoriſe them to concur with the propoſitions offered; and for the purpoſe of ſubſtantiating the ſtatements they alledged, he was of opinion that evidence ought to be heard at the bar of the Houſe.

Mr *Rolle* was alſo for more evidence. He could not concur with the motion, nor did he think the Houſe could come to a juſt deciſion until they had heard all parties.

Mr Alderman *Watſon* hoped the Houſe would not proceed without the greateſt caution, and fulleſt inveſtigation of the ſubject.

Mr *Henniker*, for the purpoſe of controverting the aſſertion of the Europeans cauſing the wars in Africa, read a letter which had been given to him from the late Duke of Chandos, and which was originally in the poſſeſſion of the firſt Duke of Chandos. The letter was from an African king, reſident upwards of three hundred miles from any communication with the ſea, and directed to King George I. in conſequence of a white man having been ſeen in the African King's dominions. The letter ſtated, that they conſidered white men little inferior to their gods; and, with the letter, the African king ſent, as a preſent to the king of England, forty ſlaves, and would, if he requeſted it, ſend him forty times forty. The African king, in ſtating ſome of the cuſtoms of his country, mentioned the number of armed men he always went to battle with, which was *five hundred thouſand*. He alſo kept a conſiderable force in his capital, to repel any attack from the ſouthward. A wall was built round his palace of *three miles* in circumference, with the *heads of his enemies*, ſlain in battle; and he was then ſurrounding his towns and villages with walls of the ſame materials. The Honourable Gentleman made ſeveral remarks on this letter. He deprecated the barbarity of this African monſter, but obſerved, that his barbarity, and the wars he had occaſioned, could never be juſtly charged to the inſtigation of Europeans, who never came within three hundred miles of his territories, and but one of whom was ever ſeen in his dominions. He concluded by cautioning the Houſe not to proceed precipitately, and throw into the hands of our rivals an important trade.

Mr *Courtenay* was for the queſtion; he conſidered the report of the Privy Council to be full, ſatisfactory, and deciſive, and fully ſufficient for every unprejudiced man.

Mr *Vyner* ſaid, he objected before, on a very ſerious occaſion, (the illneſs of the King,) to receiving the examination before the Privy Council; he would alſo object to receiving the evidence taken in the ſame manner on the preſent important buſineſs, and would not agree to the Speaker's leaving the chair, until he underſtood that fuller information was to be brought forward.

Lord *Maitland* agreed to every objection made by the Hon. Alderman (Sawbridge) againſt proceeding on the report of the Privy Council. The ſtability and ſecurity of a Britiſh merchant was, he ſaid, their acting under exiſting laws of their country, under which they carried on their commerce without interruption, until a caſe was made out by evidence before that Houſe of the impropriety and impolicy of the trade; if that evidence was however to be taken and manufactured by a Miniſter, the merchant's ſituation would be precarious, as the deciſion would reſt with the Miniſter. All who objected to the evidence of the Privy Council on the Iriſh propoſitions, and on the King's illneſs, ought to agree with him in the preſent oppoſition. Another reaſon he ſtated to be againſt the receiving the report, was its deficiency; and to prove its deficiency, he quoted the latter part of it, which apologized to his Majeſty for its deficiency and arrangement. It was not proper, he ſaid, for the Houſe to proceed on ſuch evidence in a caſe ſo important; it was in his opinion the moſt motely maſs of contradictory evidence ever offered in a public aſſembly. His Lordſhip concluded by ſaying, that he oppoſed the Speaker's leaving the chair, wiſhing to force Mr Wilberforce to the proof of his propoſitions.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, that it would certainly be in the power of any gentleman hereafter to call for every information he ſhould deem neceſſary. He juſtified the report, and its being offered to the Houſe; its contents, he ſaid, were nothing the worſe for having gone through the Committee of Privy Council: in the firſt place, it contained papers of accounts made up from official documents; in the ſecond place, it contained returns from Governors and Aſſembly-houſes; and, thirdly, it contained *viva voce* evidence. If the Noble Lord, or any gentleman, thought it neceſſary to re-examine the ſame witneſſes, it was fully in his or their power; and neither he, nor, he was confident, his Hon. Friend would object to any evidence.

Sir *Grey Cooper* was for a full inveſtigation of the ſubject.

Mr *Fox* was amazed at the oppoſition made to the Speaker leaving the chair. He agreed fully with what had fallen from Mr Pitt, and conſidered the preſent oppoſition to be an endeavour by a ſide-wind, and in a round-about way, to get rid of a buſineſs which the ſupporters of the Slave Trade wiſhed not to have diſcuſſed. He declared himſelf to be a friend to the abolition, and was averſe to any qualification of it, as he never was, nor ever would be, agreeable to a regulation of robbery.

Mr *Gaſcoyne* wiſhed for the Houſe to receive the fulleſt evidence, that the calumnies thrown on the merchants and planters might be done away.

Mr *Wilberforce* ſaid, that the readieſt way to clear the merchants and planters would be by ſuffering the Houſe to go into a Committee, and call for evidence. He wiſhed for every light to be thrown on the ſubject, being fully convinced, that the more it was diſcuſſed, the more advantageous and beneficial it would be to the queſtion of abolition.

Lord *Maitland* again ſpoke.

Colonel *Macnamara*, though of opinion that the abolition of the trade would deſtroy both the Weſt Indies and this country, wiſhed the Houſe to go into a Committee for the purpoſe of refuting the charges againſt the parties concerned in the trade.

Sir *W. Younge* was of opinion that the going into Committee would facilitate the enquiry.

Mr *Martin* was for the queſtion.

Mr *Marſham* lamented the precipitate and inconſiderate manner in which the two Right Hon. Gentlemen (Mr Pitt and Mr Fox) had plunged themſelves into the ſcheme of aboliſhing the trade. He conſidered it to be the duty of Mr Wilberforce to produce witneſſes to the propoſitions he had offered to the Houſe, which he (Mr Marſham) declared to be falſe.

Mr Fox and Mr Pitt ſpoke in reply, as did Mr Marſham.

Mr *Cruger* was for going into a Committee, that the propoſitions of Mr Wilberforce might be refuted. If the trade was to be aboliſhed, the Houſe ought to indemnify the loſſes that might be ſuſtained thereby, which would, he ſaid, probably not be leſs than ſeventy or eighty millions ſterling.

This converſation was continued by Lord Penrhyn, Sir John Sinclair, Lord Maitland, the Speaker, Alderman Sawbridge, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Burke, Mr Mulyneux, Sir Charles Middleton, Sir William Dolben, Mr Baring, Mr Wilberforce, Col. Phipps, and Mr Alderman Watſon; after which the motion was withdrawn, for the purpoſe of admitting evidence to be heard in ſupport of the petitions againſt the abolition.

Mr *Gaſcoyne* then moved, to have the petitions againſt the Slave Trade referred to a Committee, and evidence and counſel heard in ſupport of the petitioners.

This motion cauſed a deſultory converſation between Mr Gaſcoyne, Lord Maitland, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Fox, the Speaker, and Alderman Sawbridge, on the extent to which the counſel and evidence were to be heard—In which Mr Pitt and Mr Fox were both of opinion that the petitioners ought to be heard but once upon the caſe, unleſs any ſpecial circumſtance ſhould ariſe, to which they could not have been before heard, or on any new clauſe or propoſition, and that but one counſel ſhould be heard on any number of petitions which had not ſeparate intereſts.

This appearing ſatisfactory to the Houſe, the petitions were ſeparately read, and referred to the Committee.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then moved, That it be an inſtruction to the Committee that they have power to hear counſel, and examine evidence.

This motion being carried *nem. con.*

Mr *Gaſcoyne* moved, That the Houſe reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe on Monday next. Ordered.

Mr *Alderman Newnham* ſaid, from the great noiſe in the Houſe, he had neither heard the Hon. Gentleman make his motion, nor the queſtion put from the chair; He wiſhed the Committee not to have been appointed until Tueſday, as he was inſtructed to ſay, that the merchants of London would not be ready with their Council and witneſſes ſo early as Monday.

A few words paſſed between Mr Gaſcoyne, Mr Wilberforce, Mr Newnham, and the Speaker, when it was agreed that the day ſhould be adjourned to-morrow until Tueſday, and that on Tueſday the Committee ſhould proceed.

At half an hour after eight o'clock the Houſe adjourned.

LONDON—MAY 22.

His Majeſty has declined all public reviews of his troops for the preſent.

Miniſters, inflated by the fickle breath of popular prejudices, are now taking ſuch ſtrides in the government of this country, as they will find difficult to juſtify by any official precedents.—"*The* KING'S NAME *"is a tower of ſtrength!"* then why too delicately ſcrupulous about the *Royal Signature? M. H.*

The trip to Hanover is again revived, and that with circumſtances of preparations, that augur a ſpeedy embarkation.

A certain perſonage is ſaid to have received conſiderable relief from the ſuppuration of an abſceſs which had long formed in his ſide, and created great bodily pain.

Yeſterday the Dukes of York and Clarence dined with the Prince of Wales, and a ſelect party, at Carlton houſe.

The Duke of YORK and Colonel LENOX.

A recent diſpute almoſt engroſſes the attention of the public at the weſt end of the town, and is ſo generally known, as to make our relation of the fact by no means a matter of indelicacy.

A trifling miſunderſtanding which ſome time ſince ſubſiſted between his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales and Colonel Lenox concerning a public toaſt, was by no means the cauſe of this diſpute. The Prince on that, as on other occaſions, behaved in a moſt lebiral and handſome manner, and the affair was wholly forgotten.

The real cauſe of the ſubject in queſtion had its origin from a friendly trial of ſkill in the art of boxing between Colonel Lenox and Colonel Tarleton, in which Colonel Lenox was overcome. This circumſtance, which is the fact, had been invidiouſly circulated to Colonel L.'s diſcredit; but the affair was ſo well known to all his friends, as to make his notice of the reports unneceſſary.

On the night of the Ducheſs of Ancaſter's maſquerade, moſt of the firſt people of faſhion were aſſembled at her houſe. The company, after ſome time, almoſt wholely unmaſked; but a gentleman was obſerved walking with the Ducheſs of Gordon, who ſtill kept himſelf unknown. The Prince of Wales and Duke of York were arm in arm, and their curioſity ſeemed much excited to know who this gentleman was. The Duke of York obſerved, that it was probably one of the *orange-coloured party*, and moſt likely that man Colonel Lenox. He was however determined to know, and immediately addreſſed himſelf to the maſk, under the title of the Colonel. His Highneſs then uſed ſome diſagreeable expreſſions, animadverting rather harſhly on Colonel L.'s conduct. The maſk, whom we underſtand was Lord Paget, then acquainted the Duke he was not the perſon he conceived him to be.

The expreſſions made uſe of, coming to Colonel L.'s ears, he took notice of them to the Duke on the parade laſt Friday.

The abolition will be ſtrongly oppoſed in the Upper houſe, Lord Thurlow and Hawkeſbury are both againſt it.

Since yeſterday the bets are ten to four againſt the bill paſſing in the Houſe of Commons. The Weſt India people ſay the Houſe is coming to its *ſenſes!*

The Weſtminſter Committee goes on very ſmooth—and are likely to finiſh the buſineſs by the time the Parliament is diſſolved.

The French appear to have imported our way of *living*, as well as our *Newmarket jockeyſhip*, and our way of *living*: Three acts of ſuicide have been perpetrated within theſe few weeks, by French gentlemen of high rank:—It is called at Paris, "taking *Engliſh* leave!"

Our yeſterday's letters from Paris adviſe, that Mr Neckar found it ſo extremely difficult to ſtem the tide of popular prejudices daily encreaſing againſt the preſent ſyſtem of French Government, that his reſignation was hourly expected.

The French are again alarmed on account of the Dauphin:—His Highneſs was at the laſt extremity when our advices came away, and the next mail may be expected to bring tidings of his death. When the above intelligence reached Verſailles, it was attended with ſuch ſerious report, that the public ſupper, called the GRAND COUVERT, was immediatley countermanded!

Authentic advices are received, that the armiſtice between the Courts of Sweden and Denmark is prolonged for eight weeks more from the 15th inſtant, the day on which the laſt armiſtice expired.

NELLI's famous copy of Cardinal Ximenes's Polyglot Bible, printed on vellum, was purchaſed on Tueſday laſt, for four hundred and ſixty guineas, by commiſſion, for Count Macarthy.—Enormous as this ſum may appear, it fell far ſhort of the expectations of the proprietors of the library, who, in their printed account of it, aſſert it to be *unique*, for this ſtrange reaſon, that three copies only of it exiſt. It is equally ſtrange, (if poſſible) that in a buſineſs ſo intimately connected with literature as bookſelling is, not half a dozen engaged in it are to be found throughout England, capable of writing as many lines of common ſenſe.

PRICE OF STOCKS, MAY 22.

Bank Stock, 175½ a ⅝.	Ditto New Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 75⅝.	3 per cent. 1751, —
3 per cent. con. 75⅝ a ½ a ⅝.	India Stock, —
4 per cent. 1777, 95½ a ⅝.	India Ann. —
5 per cent. Ann. 1784, 115½ a ¼.	India Bonds, —
Bank Long Ann. —	New Navy and Victualling Bills, —
Ditto 1778 for 30 years, 13 7-16ths, a ½.	Exch. Bills, —
South Sea Stock, —	Lottery Tickets, —
Ditto Old Ann. 74½ a ¾.	Irish Tickets, —
	Prizes, —

WIND AT DEAL, MAY 21. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, *May* 23.

While the Clerk was reading the minutes of laſt meeting, the Solicitor General roſe to ſtate, that the reaſons of diſſent, which were to be given in on his part, and on the part of thoſe friends that ſhould adhere to him, againſt the ſentence of the Aſſembly allowing a ſcrutiny, were not yet ready, owing to his and their having been ſo much engaged in the buſineſs of the Committee of ſcrutiny; but that he was prepared at preſent to deliver in a ſcroll of them, as he underſtood that it was neceſſary this day to give in ſomething of that nature; and craved that he might be afterwards allowed to correct and amend this ſcroll. He was told from the Chair, that the minutes muſt be firſt read before the Houſe could proceed to any other buſineſs. The Solicitor upon this ſat down, and, the minutes being finiſhed, again roſe, and begged to be allowed to read the ſcroll of his reaſons of diſſent. Several gentlemen contended, that it was altogether informal to read reaſons of diſſent as part of any member's ſpeech, becauſe every ſpeech admitted of being anſwered, and the Hon. Gentleman's reaſons of diſſent would thus be turned into grounds of a debate. Mr Bryce Johnſtone, beſides, informed him, that there was no neceſſity, in point of form, to give in his reaſons of diſſent ſo ſoon. This might be done at any time during the ſitting of the Aſſembly, and inſtead of a ſcroll, he might thus take leiſure to mature his proteſt into a ſtate of perfection. After ſome converſation, the Solicitor General withdrew his ſcroll. The gentlemen who declared themſelves adherents to this proteſt, and whoſe names were immediately taken down, amounted, it is ſaid, to near a hundred.

Mr George Fergusſon, Advocate, then produced a proteſt, bearing, that nothing to be done in conſequence of the ſcrutiny ſhould affect the patrimonial intereſt of Dr Carlyle. Upon this a keen debate enſued, in the courſe of which, Mr Robert Mackintoſh, advocate, complained that the minutes had been erroneouſly taken down, it not being mentioned, that Dr Carlyle had been choſen Clerk under the expreſs proviſo of his right abiding the determination of a ſcrutiny. Several other matters regarding this ſubject were alſo ſtarted by ſeveral members; and it was at length unanimouſly agreed, that the minutes ſhould be corrected, and the election inſerted as made under the above proviſo. Mr Fergusſon withdrew his proteſt.

In the courſe of this debate, the Solicitor General arguing upon the right the Aſſembly had to appoint a Committee of ſcrutiny, by any act of the Houſe, before they had choſen a Clerk, ſaid, he conſidered ſuch act as the act of a *lawleſs Banditti!*—Great confuſion immediately took place, ſeveral members calling out to order, and the tumult continued for ſome minutes. As ſoon as order was reſtored, the Solicitor General, in a very handſome manner, apologized for the expreſſion, and declared, he meant it merely in good humour.—Nothing more of conſequence occurred in this day's buſineſs. The Report of the Committee of Scrutiny, it is ſuppoſed, will be taken up at next meeting.

This day, the Aſſembly did not meet, agreeable to their adjournment of Saturday, till two o'clock. Any buſineſs, therefore, which may come before them, can ſcarce be entered upon at the uſual time of this paper's going to preſs.

As all the members of Aſſembly may now be ſuppoſed to have returned to their *natural ſtate*, after the very great heat diſplayed in the Houſe on Saturday, a correſpondent thinks the beſt way of evincing it will be, for every one to vote, when the report of the Committee for reviſing commiſſions comes before them, agreeable to conſcience and the dictates of reaſon; becauſe, having fulfilled their promiſe, by voting for the candidate for whom they firſt engaged, they are now no longer bound in honour to ſupport him, but may, without fear of giving *offence* either to the particular candidate, or the world at large, freely exerciſe their own judgment.

Yeſterday, at the proceſſion of his Grace the Commiſſioner to church, we were not a little ſhocked to obſerve the ſtones and rubbiſh at the weſt end of the Tron Church covered with ſpectators. We hear of no accident happening as yet; but if one ſtone was to give way, more would inſtantly follow, and the conſequences muſt be more eaſily conceived than expreſſed. As next Sunday the ſame ceremony takes place, thoſe whom it more immediately concerns, ought to place centinels around, in order to prevent children and others from running into ſuch apparent danger.

The Juno, Capt. Gavin, from Oporto, to Leith, arrived ſafe in the Downs the 18th curt.

The Thames, Ridley, of Newcaſtle, arrived, all well, on Wedneſday, at Stockton, from Memel, which port ſhe left on the 8th of December laſt; but being caught by the ice, was obliged to put into Eartholm, where they wintered.—Great apprehenſions were formed for the ſafety of the above veſſel, as ſhe had not been heard of ſince ſhe ſailed from Memel.

Wedneſday, at the Fair at Morpeth, a very great number of fine cattle and ſheep were ſhewn; the fat of both ſpecies ſold high, and, owing to the late fine rains, the lean cattle bore a higher price than for ſome time paſt.

HEXHAM RACES *concluded.*

Friday, May 15, 50l. for all ages, was won by
Mr Baird's Rattler - - 1 1
Mr Burdon's Ticket - - 2 dr.
Rattler was the favourite, who won eaſy.

Thermometer and Barometer ſince our laſt:

			Ther.	Bar.
Saturday,	*May* 23.	8 P. M.	56	29·70
Sunday,	24.	8 A. M.	53	29·75
		8 P. M.	49	29·63
Monday,	25.	8 A. M.	53	29·50

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

THE CREATION OF WOMAN.

By Mr JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Student in the College of Edinburgh.

WHEN GOD created earth and ſkies,
And Nothing bade to being riſe,
Laſt of the creatures of the earth,
Man, from his hands, deriv'd his birth:
To thee (ſaid he) this earth I give,
And make thee lord of all that live.
Yet Man, ſupreme of all tho' crown'd,
No pleaſure in dominion found:
What is't to him that all obey,
If none there are to ſhare his ſway?
Of all the world affords poſſeſs'd,
He felt a void within his breaſt.
Man is alone—For him, GOD ſaid,
Let's make an help,—and Woman made.
Thus EVE was to her huſband giv'n,
The laſt and deareſt gift of Heav'n.

THE WISH.

BY THE SAME.

I'VE often wiſhed to have a Friend,
With whom my choiceſt hours to ſpend;
To whom I ſafely might impart
Each wiſh and weakneſs of my heart,
Who might in every ſorrow chear,
Or mingle with my griefs a tear;
For whom alone I'd wiſh to be,
And who would only live for me;
And to ſecure my bliſs for life,
I'd wiſh that Friend to be a Wife.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, May 22.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	25 s. 3 d.	24 s. 0 d.	22 s. 6 d.
Barley,	15 6	14 4	13 0
Oats,	10 3	9 4	8 9
Peaſe,	9 6	8 4	7 2
Beans,	10 3	9 4	8 4

The ſeaſonable rains this month gives the greateſt appearance of a hay crop that ever was ſeen in this county, and the fruit looks remarkably well.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED THE SOUND,

May 11. James and David of and from Dundee, Moodie, for Riga, ballaſt.
Hope of and from ditto, Petrie, for ditto, ditto.
Olive Branch of and from Dunbar, M'Kenzie, for Memell, ditto.
Friends of and from Arbroath, Kidd, for Roſtock, ditto.
Nancy of and from Dundee, Caithneſs, for Elbing, ditto.
Lady Eleonora of and from Leith, Wilſon, for Dantzick, ditto.
Hailes Caſtle of and from ditto, Dunbar, for Pillaw, ditto.
Lovely Anne of Aberdeen, Walker, from Sunderland, for Copenhagen, coals.
Fortitude of Kincardine, Inat, from London, for Roſtock, ballaſt.
Molly of and from Kincardine, Miller, for Rugen, ditto.
11. Nelly and Anne of Campbelton, Blue, from Leith, for Dantzick, ditto.
Nancy of and from Dundee, Rollo, for ditto, ditto.
Aurora of Campbelton, Anderſon, from Leith, for Pillaw, ditto.
12. Fanny Erſkine of and from Torryburn, Black, for Roſtock, ditto.
Diamond of Dundee, Aimers, from Hamburgh, for Peterſburgh, ſugar.
Four Siſters of Kincardine, Hodge, from London, for Rugen, ballaſt.
Lively of and from Dundee, Webſter, for Riga, ditto.
Friendſhip of and from Leith, Beaton, for Konningsberg, ditto.
Chriſtian of and from Airth, Scott, for Memel, ditto.
Peggy of and from Borrowſtounneſs, O'Conocher, for Konningſberg, ditto.
David and jane of and from Dundee, Caithneſs, for ditto, ditto.
Lord Dundonald of and from Ayr, Blair, for Baltic, ditto.
Chriſtian of Whitehaven, Harris, from Carron, for Dantzick, guns.
James of Greenock, Kerr, from Malaga, for Stockholm, fruit.
Kitty of ditto, Thomſon, from Oſtend, for Peterſbugh, ballaſt.
Brother of Obin, Livingſton, from Gallipuly, for Stettin, oil.
Norvel of and from Greenock, Wilkie, for Memel, ballaſt.
Elizabeth and Anne of and from Kincardine, Anderſon, for Dantzick, ditto.

Elſinore, May 12. 1789.
WOOD AND HOWDEN.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

May 23. Providence, Jones, from Alloa, coals.
Hope, Norberg, from Eaſterezer, wood.
Robert, Brown, from Culroſs, goods.
Providence, Innes, from Limekills, coals and goods.
Jean, Napier, from Glaſgow, goods.
Induſtry, Nicol, from Stirling, wood.
25. Betſey, Robertſon, from Berwick, grain.
Endeavour, Robertſon, from St David's, coals.
One ſloop with coals.

SAILED,

Betſey, Lamb, for London, goods.
Margaret and Ann, Garroch, for Berwick, ditto.
Ann and Margaret, Sharp, for Queensferry, ditto.
Shields Packet, Lightly, for Berwick, aſſes.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH,

May 8. Diligence, Mitchel, from Rotterdam, old guns.
Jones, Murray, from Berwick, with flour.
Leith Packet, Walker, from Hull, with goods.
Mercury, Muir, from Leith for Glaſgow, ſundries.
9. Britiſh Tar, from Leith, with grain.
Boneſs, Auld, from Boneſs for Glaſgow, ſundries.
12. Olive Branch, Foreman, from Amſterdam, old guns.
Glory, Richmond, from Whitehaven, with iron ore.
Induſtrous Helen, Gray, from Perth, with grain.
Cupid, Rowntree, from Whitby, with allum.
May 14. London, M'Iver, from London, with goods.
Jean, Napier, from Leith for Glaſgow, with ſundries.
15. Hope, Backa, from Longſound, with timber.
Hobel, Greig, from Dundee, with grain.
21. Agnes, Wright, from Perth, with ditto.
Induſtrious Mary, Dryſdale, from ditto, with ditto.
Four Brothers, Miller, from Anſtruther, with ditto.
Elizabeth, Mylne, from Montroſe, with ditto.
Experiment, Duncan, from Hull, with goods.
Fame, Johnſtone, from Whitehaven, with iron ore.
23. Siſters, Strachan, from Alemouth, grain and oat meal.
24. Catharine and Mary, Muirhead, from ditto, with oats.
Adibe, Lyell, from Dundee, with peaſe.
Experiment, Syme, from ditto for Glaſgow, linens.
Patriot, Gibſon, from Newcaſtle, with ſoldiers and baggage, for Glaſgow.
Eliza, Cuming, from Boneſs for ditto, with ſundries.

SAILED,

Iſobella, Murray, for Aberdeen, goods.
Lovely Nelly, Mackenzie, for Thurſo, goods.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK,

May 20. Bachellor, Adams, from Stromtian, with goods.
21. Jenny, Hunter, from Barbadoes, with ditto.
Hopewell, M'Arthur, from Liverpool, with ditto.

SAILED,

20. Home, Brown, for Grenada, with goods.
Hurring Fiſher, M'Kay, for Drogheda, with coals.
21. Jenny, Rodger, for Oſtend, with tobacco.
Venus, Wilſon, for Cork, with coals.
Providence, Miller, for Belfaſt, with goods.

POINTER DOGS.

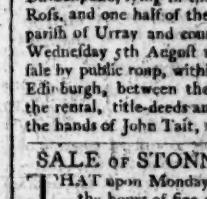
THERE were found this morning early, Two POINTER DOGS in couples, without collars, running at ſheep, in the incloſures of Inverkeith. The Dogs are now confined here, and ready to be delivered to the owner, upon proving them, and paying the expences and damages.

Inverkeith, May 23. 1789.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

JAMES MITCHELL, Officer of Exciſe in Kerrymuir, Thomas Alexander wright there, and Charles Miller, tenant at Migbie, truſtees appointed by the deceaſed THOMAS BROWN, Brewer in Kirrymuir, for behoof of his Creditors, hereby require the ſaid Creditors to lodge notes of their debts, and of the vouchers, with John Smith, writer in Forfar, betwixt and the 12th day of July next; certifying thoſe who fail, they will be cut out of a ſhare in the diviſion of the ſaid Thomas Brown's effects.

Not to be repeated.



AT LONDON FOR LEITH;
THE MARY,
JAMES SLANDER Maſter,

NOW lying at Miller's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh and all places adjacent, and will ſail the 4th of June. Good accommodation for paſſengers.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Edinburgh Coffeehouſe. Mornings and evenings on board.

NEW INN AT CUPAR-ANGUS.

ALEXANDER MACDOUGAL, formerly waiter at Perth, thereafter at Glammis, and laſtly at Cupar, begs leave to return his grateful thanks to the Public, for the favours conferred on him in that character; and to acquaint them, that he has fitted up as an inn, and entered to poſſeſſion of a new and commodious houſe on the north ſide of the town of Cupar, directly on the poſt road from Edinburgh to Aberdeen, where he intends carrying on the buſineſs of an Inn-keeper, and where the Public may depend upon the utmoſt attention in his power, and upon neat Poſt Chaiſes, good Horſes, and careful drivers, at the ſhorteſt notice.

SET OF MILLS AT PERTH.

THAT upon Wedneſday the 17th of June next, at twelve o'clock mid day, there is to be expoſed to public roup,

A SET or TACK for nineteen years after Martinmas next, of all and whole the two Malt-mills, Meal-mill, two Flour-mills, Sheeling-mills, and Dreſſing, Bolting, and Barley Machines of the burgh of Perth; together with the Barns and Kilns, built for the uſe of the ſaid mills, with the aſtricted multures, dry multures, knaveſhip, ſucken ſequels, proffts, duties, caſualities and commodities thereto belonging.

There is a very ample and conſtant ſupply of water at the aforeſaid mills, and one of the four-mills was erected laſt year at a very conſiderable expence, and the machinery thereof is executed according to the beſt and moſt approved of plans, and the other mills are all in an excellent repair.

The roup is to be held within the Council Chamber of Perth, and the articles thereof are to be ſeen at the Town-Clerk's office there at any time betwixt and the day of the roup.

SALE OF LANDS,

In the County of Roſs.

AT deſire of perſons intending to offer, the ſale of the Davoch Lands of Davochcairn, and Davoch Lands of Davochpollo, lying in the pariſh of Fodderty and county of Roſs, and one half of the Lands of Ardnagrach, lying in the pariſh of Urray and county of Roſs, is ADJOURNED till Wedneſday 5th Auguſt next, when they will be expoſed to ſale by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, between the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon, the rental, title-deeds and articles of roup, are to be ſeen in the hands of John Tait, writer to the ſignet, Park Place.

SALE OF STONNYWOOD, *by Public Roup.*

THAT upon Monday the 22d day of June 1789, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon, there will be expoſed to ſale by public roup, within the houſe of Peter Wilkie vintner in Aberdeen,

The Lands and Barony of STONNYWOOD and Salmon Fiſhings on the river Don belonging thereto, lying within the pariſh of Newhills, and county of Aberdeen.

Theſe lands yield at preſent above 460 l. Sterling of free rent after payment of ceſs, teind-duty, and all other public burdens, and afford more than a freehold qualification in the county.

The teinds are valued and exhauſted, which muſt be of great advantage to the purchaſer.

The manſion houſe, which is large and commodious, and the greateſt part of the eſtate, are pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the river Don, and only about four Engliſh miles from Aberdeen, whereby the lands may be eaſily improved at a moderate expence, and have a ready market for every kind of produce.

The well-known village of GARTHMAN is part of the eſtate, upon which two great annual fairs, as well as ſeveral other tryſts for the ſale of cattle, are held; and the proprietor has a right to the multures of the eſtate, upon which there is alſo a mill.

The lands are of excellent ſoil, and highly improvable, and are at preſent very low rented; but on the expiry of the preſent leaſes, which are in general ſhort, great riſes of rent will be obtained, particularly on a capital paper-mill; and there are plenty of water-falls for machinery on the river.

The articles of roup, rentals, and title-deeds of the eſtate, will be ſhown by John Ramſay, Eſq; of Barra, or Alexander Carnegie, advocate in Aberdeen; and copies of the rental are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr Iſaac Grant, clerk to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

The above valuable eſtate will be firſt expoſed altogether; but, if not ſold in that way, it will be at ſame time divided, and expoſed to ſale in two ſeparate lots; the one compoſed of what is called the Weſter Barony, and the other of the Eaſter or Lower Barony, as they will be more particularly deſcribed in the articles of roup.

Lands in the Neighbourhood of Glaſgow.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Tontine Coffeehouſe in Glaſgow, upon Wedneſday the 19th day of Auguſt next, between the hours of twelve and two afternoon, in one or more Lots as purchaſers may incline,

THE Lands of KENMURE, lying in the barony pariſh of Glaſgow, and county of Lanark, diſtant between three and four miles from Glaſgow, having the Great Canal on the north, and the poſt-road from Edinburgh to Glaſgow on the ſouth. They are all incloſed and ſubdivided, and on them is a Manſion Houſe and Offices, with a conſiderable extent of thriving plantations.

For particulars apply to the proprietor at Kenmure, or to Charles Stewart writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, either of whom will give ſatisfaction as to the progreſs of writings, and treat for a private bargain, at any time before the day of ſale.

SALE OF GROUND,
NEAR LEITH.

To be Sold by Private Bargain,

THESE two Parks called CAIRNS's PARKS, containing about seven acres, lying betwixt the high road and the Water of Leith, on the Bonington Road, oppoſite to Pilrig Houſe, incloſed with a hedge. A great number of old thriving trees are on the property, which render it a fine ſituation for a Villa, and the advantages of that ſituation will be greatly improved, as a corner of the New Baſon is to be made on part of the ground, and the aqueduct leading to it from Bonington mill is to run thro' the property.

Walter Bruce, wright in the Kirkgate of Leith, will ſhow the parks; and James Home, clerk to the ſignet, will explain farther particulars.

Houſes and Ground in Kincardine.—Houſehold Furniture, and Wood for Ship Building.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup in the houſe of John Stewart, vintner in Kincardine, on Friday the 29th day of May inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

ALL and Whole that TENEMENT of HOUSES lying on the ſhore of Kincardine, with the Smithy and Ground thereto belonging, as preſently poſſeſſed by James Gray, ſhipbuilder, and Alexander Stewart, ſmith.

As alſo, that Piece of incloſed Ground, at the weſt end of the ſaid town of Kincardine, preſently poſſeſſed by the ſaid James Gray, lying between the high road and the ſea ſhore.

Theſe ſubjects are, from their ſituation, well adapted for a ſhip-builder or wood merchant.

The truſtee on the ſequeſtered eſtate of the ſaid James Gray, requeſts a meeting of his Creditors at the above mentioned time and place, in order to lay before them ſome matters relative to the management of the ſaid eſtate.

And on Saturday the 30th inſtant, at ten o'clock forenoon, there will be ſold in the houſe of the ſaid James Gray, his whole Houſehold Furniture, and the Wood for Ship-building belonging to him on the ſaid ſhore.

Sale of Lands in the County of Perth.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Monday the 10th day of Auguſt next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS of EASTER LEITFIE, the Mill thereof, the Lands of PIKETILLUM, with the haill privileges and pertinents belonging to theſe ſubjects, all lying in the pariſh of Alyth, and county of Perth, and which, according to a plan of them, extend to about two hundred and eighty-ſix acres. Upon the lands of Eaſter Leitfie there are office-houſes, a garden, and a manſion-houſe, which, with very little additions, might be made perfectly ſuitable to the eſtate. The ſituation of theſe lands is remarkably pleaſant, in a fine ſporting country, and lies within two miles of Meigle, and three of Cupar of Angus, in both of which places there are good markets.

Upon the whole, it may with juſtice be ſaid of this eſtate, that a more agreeable or more improveable ſubject of its extent is very ſeldom to be met with.

The articles of roup, and progreſs of writs, are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr Fotheringham, writer, Frederick Street, to whom, or to Charles Hay, writer in Cupar of Angus, application may be made for further particulars. A plan of the eſtate is lodged with Mr Hay, who will give directions for ſhowing the grounds.

LANDS IN TWEEDDALE TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe at Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 18th day of June next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of LINTON, lying in the pariſh of Linton, and ſheriffdom of Peebles.

Theſe lands are of large extent, above 1800 acres, and are exceedingly improveable, being diſtant from Edinburgh only ſixteen miles, within two or three miles of lime and coal, and the great turnpike-roads from Edinburgh to Biggar and Moffat running for above two miles through the heart of them.

A plan of the eſtate, with the articles of roup, and an inventary of the progreſs of writs are in the hands of Mr Cockburn, Chapel Street, who has power to conclude a private bargain previous to the day of roup.

N. B. A part of the price may remain in the purchaſer's hands, on a proper ſecurity.

ARGYLESHIRE AND LANARKSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Wedneſday the 29th day of July 1789, at five o'clock afternoon, in the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS—VIZ.

THE LANDS of EVENACHAN, in the pariſh of Stralachan, diſtrict of Cowal, and ſhire of Argyle, pleaſantly ſituated on the ſouth ſhore of Lochfine, about twenty miles from Inverary. Theſe lands conſiſt of upwards of 2200 acres, of which above 100 are arable, and the remainder excellent ſheep paſture, extending for about two miles along the ſhore. A very beautiful and romantic road has lately been made through the rock, cloſe by the ſea, at a great expence. The ſhore abounds with oyſters and other ſhell fiſh, and all other fiſh found on the weſt coaſt may be had there in great plenty.

The Lands of DARINAKERROCH-BEG, in the pariſh of Kilfinan, and in the neighbourhood of the former, conſiſting of about 700 acres, preſently ſtocked with black cattle.

The Lands of GOODOCKHILL, lying in the pariſh of Shotts and ſhire of Lanark, thirteen miles from Glaſgow, on the great road betwixt that place and Edinburgh, and five miles from the town of Hamilton. They conſiſt of about 200 acres; the greateſt part of them have been ſix years, and the whole five years, in paſture; they have ſeveral thriving plantations upon them, are completely incloſed, and contain both coal, iron, and free-ſtone. There are ſeveral good ſituations for building upon them, and the beſt place for an inn betwixt Glaſgow and Edinburgh.

The terms of payment of the prices will be made perfectly convenient for a purchaſer.

Apply to William Wilſon writer, No. 2 South Frederick-ſtreet, Edinburgh, to whom any perſon wiſhing to make a private bargain may give in propoſals betwixt and the day of roup.

If the lands are not ſold, they will be let in leaſe, and propoſals for a leaſe may in the mean time be tranſmitted to the ſaid William Wilſon.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Principal Lot of the Barony of BLACKBURN, ſeventeen miles weſt from Edinburgh, lying in the pariſh of Livingſton, and county of Linlithgow, the great road to Glaſgow running through it.

This lot conſiſts of near 500 acres, Scots meaſure; has a good modern manſion-houſe of ſixteen fire-rooms, a complete ſet of offices, and excellent farm-houſes for the tenants. The lands are incloſed, and ſubdivided with hedges and ſtone dykes, and ſurrounded with belts of planting. The hedges and planting are very thriving. The lands are of a rich ſoil, and in high cultivation. Lime and coal are now working in the adjoining lands. The grounds are part in tenantry, and part in the proprietor's hands. The rent about 400 l. per annum.

The lands hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a vote in the county. The term of payment of the price, and entry to the premiſſes, will be made agreeable to the purchaſer.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Alexander Watſon, writer, Craig's Cloſe; in his abſence, to Mr Thomas Miller, or William Dallas, clerk to the ſignet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh. The proprietor, at Blackburn-houſe, will ſhow the lands.——If not ſold by private bargain, a future day will be fixed on for a roup.

DEBTS TO BE SOLD.

To be Sold by public roup, in the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 18th day of June 1789, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

SUndry DEBTS due to Meſſ. DOUGLAS, HERON, AND COMPANY, amounting in whole to L. 34,565 : 1 : 6, in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I.

1. Balance due by John Chriſtian, merchant in Dunkirk, upon his heritable ſecurities at Whitſunday 1788, per account,	L. 6305	10 6
2. Balance due by ditto, for ſundries, at 30th September 1788, per account,	570	2 0
3. Balance due by ditto, at Whitſunday 1788, for calls upon him as a partner of the Company, per account,	1736	9 1
4. Balance due by Sir George Colbrooke, Bart. at Whitſunday 1788, per acct	195	2 10
5. Balance due by Robert Lorimer, in Auchinaught, at Whitſunday 1788, per account,	89	11 4
Amount of debts in lot I.	L. 8896	15 9

LOT II.

1. Balance of bond due by William Huſter of Clerkington, at Whitſunday 1788, per account,	1931	9 2
2. Balance of an account due by ditto, at Whitſunday 1786, per account,	26	5 2
3. Balance of a bond due by And. Croſbie, Eſq. advocate, at Whitſunday 1788, per account,	1895	9 11
4. Balance of ſundry calls due by ditto, at Whitſunday 1788, per account,	509	17 5
5. Balance due by ditto upon his caſh accounts at Edinburgh and Dumfries, at Whitſunday 1788, per account,	445	0 2
6. Balance due by Sir Walter Montgomery-Cunninghame, at Whitſunday 1788, per account,	19	0 11
Amount of debts in lot II.	L. 4827	3 9

LOT III.

1. Balance of a bond due by James Hay of Crawfurdton, at Whitſunday 1788, per account,	2645	4 9
2. Balance of a bill due by James Hay and Walter Bell, at Whitſunday 1788, per account,	35	6 5
3. Balance due by James M'Whirter, Dumfries, at Whitſunday 1788, per account,	54	13 6
4. Balance due by Robert Maxwell of Cargen, 4th December 1787, per two accounts,	40	19 6
5. Balance of a bill due by John Carruthers of Holmains, at Whitſunday 1788, per account,	366	10 10
6. Balance due by Robert Irvine of Woodhall, at Whitſunday 1788, per bill and account,	133	13 0
Amount of debts in lot III.	L. 3276	8 0

LOT IV.

1. Balance due by William Kirkpatrick of Conheath at Whitſunday 1788, per bills and account	1388	15 5
2. Balance due by William Kirkpatrick, and Thomas Wilſon of Croſsfield, at Whitſunday 1788, per bills and account	846	18 10
3. Balance due by William Kirkpatrick upon ſome heritable bonds at Whitſunday 1788, per account,	7460	8 8
4. Balance of a caſh account due by John Dickſon, at Dumfries, at Whitſunday 1788, per account	75	4 10
N.B As this balance ariſes from an error in the caſhier and accountant at Dumfries, the purchaſer will be aſſigned to the Company's claim againſt them and their cautioners.		
5. Balance due by Alexander Fergusſon of Caldoch at Whitſunday 1788, per bill and account	77	18 4
6. Balance of an account due by William Couper of Kirkchriſt, 30th December 1786,	7	9 8
Amount of debts in lot IV.	L. 9856	15 3

LOT V.

1. Account due by Andrew Donald, merchant in Greenock, amounting at Whitſunday 1788 to	376	16 8
2. Sum due by Ronald Campbell, merchant in Campbelton, at Whitſunday 1783, per bills and account,	296	6 9
3. Sum due by Archibald M'Shenoig and ſaid Ronald Campbell, at Whitſunday 1788, per bills and account,	28	6 0
4. Sum due by David Simſon, merchant in Illay, per bills and account,	895	15 5
5. Sum due by Archibald Campbell of Blandfield, at Whitſunday 1788, per bills and account,	263	7 2
6. Account due by John Grant and John M'Cra, amounting, at Whitſunday 1788, to	437	8 7
Amount of debts in lot V.	L. 2398	0 7

LOT VI.

1. Account due by Jo. Sutherland in Cumnock, amounting, at Whitſunday 1788, to	408	5 9
2. Account due by William Boyd Robertſon of Muirhouſe, amounting, at Whitſunday 1788, to	476	16 8
3. Account due by Alexander Hair of Rankieſton, amounting, at Whitſunday 1788, to	146	14
4. Account due by Robert Kennedy of Pinmore, amounting, at Whitſunday 1788, to	322	17 7
Amount of debts in lot VI.	L. 1354	14 8

LOT VII.

1. Account due by James Hardie, writer in Edinburgh, amounting, at Whitſunday 1788, to	1143	7 0
2. Account due by Meſſ. Baird and Gray for a bill of 30l. 5s. in the hands of John Boſwell, writer in Ayr, amounting, at Whitſunday 1788, to	56	11 6
3. Balance of a caſh account due by Gilbert Stewart, James M'Fie, William Orr, and David Roger, amounting, at Whitſunday 1788, to	8	11 9
4. Balance due by Ebenezer M'Culloch, at Whitſunday 1788, per account,	2080	6 10
5. Balance due by Janet Clapperton, grocer in Edinburgh, at Whitſunday 1788, per bill and account,	42	3 3
6. Account due by John Gall, merchant in Edinburgh, at Whitſunday 1788,	624	4 2
Amount of debts in lot VII.	L. 3955	4 6

Inventories of the vouchers of the different debts, and diligence upon them, with copies of the conditions of roup, may be ſeen in the Company's office in Edinburgh—at Mr Thomas Goldie's, Dumfries—Mr Richard Campbell's, at Brachead, near Ayr—and at James Thomſon's, writer to the ſignet, Hanover-ſtreet.

SALE OF LANDS,
LYING AT KIRKINTULLOCH.
By Adjournment.

To be expoſed to ſale by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament Houſe, on Wedneſday 17th June 1789, betwixt the hours of four and ſix in the afternoon,

THE Remaining LOTS of the Heritable Subjects which belonged to the deceaſed JAMES OSWALD of Springfield.

LOT VIII.

	Free Rent.	*Upſet Price.*
Brewery, Houſes, and Yard, at Bridgend of Kirkintulloch, valued and to be expoſed at 13 years purchaſe,	L. 15 0 0	L. 195 0 0
The Haugh Land, to be expoſed at 25 years purchaſe, L. 7 0 0		
Deduct a fifth part for teind, to which no right is produced, 1 8 0		
	5 12 0	140 0 0
	L. 20 12 0	L. 335 0 0
The 5th part of the rent of ſaid haugh-land being laid aſide for tiend, is L. 1 8 0		
From which deduct ſtipend payable therefor to the miniſter of Kirkintulloch, 0 0 4		
Remains of free tiend, L. 1 7 8		
Which free tiend being appointed to be expoſed at five years purchaſe, for the privilege of purchaſing thereof, is	6 18 4	
	L. 20 12 0	L. 341 18 4

The above lot is divided from the other ſubjects at the Bridgend, by a common entry, and a hedge running ſouth, betwixt ſaid haugh-land and the Broad Croft after mentioned, and is particularly adapted for a brewery or diſtillery, having, at all ſeaſons, the command of inexhauſtible well and river water, beſides being ſituated near coal, and in a plentiful country, within a few miles of Glaſgow, either by land or water carriage. This lot has alſo a right to moſs in the Mountain-moſs, which will go along with it.

LOT IX.

	Free Rent.	*Upſet Price.*
Old Manſion Houſe at Bridgend, and the Yards at the back thereof, to be expoſed at twelve years purchaſe,	L. 10 0 0	L. 120 0 0
Broad Croft, to be expoſed at twenty-five years purchaſe. L. 7 0 0		
Deduct a 5th for teind, to which no right is produced, 1 8 0		
	5 12 0	140 0 0
Feu duty payable out of Peter Bell's feu at Bridgend, to be expoſed at 25 years purchaſe,	0 0 6	0 12 6
	L. 15 12 6	L. 260 12 6
The 5th part of the rent of ſaid Broad Croft, being laid aſide for tiend, is L. 1 8 0		
From which deduct ſtipend payable therfor to the miniſter of Kirkintulloch, 0 0 4		
Remains of free tiend, L. 1 7 8		
Which free tiend being appointed to be expoſed at five years purchaſe, for the privilege of purchaſing thereof, is	6 18 4	
	L. 15 12 6	L. 267 10 10

This and the preceding lot are held blench of the Town of Kirkintulloch for payment of a penny Scots; and as they are ſituated at the moſt agreeable and convenient end of ſaid town, and front the ſtreets on two ſides, having a conſiderable part of the ground in front open and unoccupied, they may be feued to great advantage. Beſides, each of the foregoing lots have ſome planting on them, on which no value is put; and lot 9th has a right of burgeſs-ſhip in the burgh of Kirkintulloch.

LOT X.

A DEBT due to ſaid deceaſed James Oſwald, by the alſo deceaſed John Calder of Davidſton, for which an adjudication was led againſt his lands of Davidſton, and other heritages, dated 10th Auguſt 1787, accumulating ſaid debt to 121 l. 8 s. 5 d. bearing intereſt from that date, at which accumulated ſum it is appointed to be expoſed, whereby the purchaſer will have the benefit of the intereſt which has fallen due ſince 10th Auguſt 1787, *inde*, L. 121 8 5

LOT XI.

SPRINGFIELD, comprehending the grounds which were in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor at his death; the proven rent is L. 50 0 0

Theſe lands, ſtock and teind, are held feu of Mr Stirling of Keir, and the feu duty and ſtipend payable for both, according to the ordinary converſion of victual in that part of the country, is L. 1 19 5

And the ſalary to the ſchoolmaſter, is 0 0 8 9-12ths

	2 0 1	9-12ths
Remains free rent,	L. 47 19 10	3-12ths

the woods, they are appointed to be expoſed, being 25 years purchaſe of ſaid free rent, is L. 1199 16 4 3-12ths

To which add the woods and planting on Springfield, valued ſeparately, at 200 0 0

L. 1399 16 4 3-12ths

Theſe lands of Springfield lie in the pariſh of Campſie and county of Stirling, about a quarter of a mile from Kirkintulloch, and are pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Kelvin. There is a neat and commodious dwelling-houſe, with ſuitable offices upon the lands, fit to accommodate a genteel family; and the lands are not only ſubſtantially incloſed and ſubdivided, but are moſt agreeably ſheltered by thriving belts and clumps of planting of fir and other wood belonging to the premiſes.

The articles of roup, judicial rental, and inventory of the progreſs of writs of the different parcels, are to be ſeen in the office of Mr Roſs, depute clerk of Seſſion; and copies of them, with the title-deeds, are in the hands of Alexander Grant, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, to whom, or to the Rev. Mr Dun at Kirkintulloch, application may be made for any further information, or for printed copies of the foregoing deſcription and advertiſement.

N. B. Such of the Creditors of Mr Oſwald as may not have yet produced their grounds of debt, with oaths of verity, with Mr Roſs, the clerk to the proceſs, or with ſaid Alexander Grant, are requeſted to do ſo betwixt and the day of ſale.

WALTER MILLER, Wharfinger, London,
And JOHN WALKER, Leith,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others who may have Furniture, &c. going to, or coming from London, that they will pay the neceſſary expences, receive and forward the ſame upon a very moderate charge for their trouble. They have large commodious Warehouſes both in London and Leith, for the reception of all goods ſent to their care, ſo that every attention, accommodation, and diſpatch may be depended on. Walter Miller, has regular traders at his Wharf, for Leith, Perth, Dundee, Banff, and Portſoy; all goods are regularly meaſured, and the freights thereby aſcertained to the ſatisfaction of the proprietors.

For Norfolk in Virginia,

THE SHIP
FAIR PENITENT,
ALEXANDER TAYLOR MASTER,

Is now ready to receive goods, and will be clear to ſail by the 5th June.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Mr James Brown, Inſurance Broker, Glaſgow; Nobles, Shannan, and Co. or the maſter at Greenock,

Greenock, May 15. 1789.

A Farm and Lime Quarries to Let.

To be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Michaelmas 1789,

THE FARM of SKELPY, poſſeſſed by Robert Orr, (excluſive of the ſubſets to David Maxwell and David Maſhall, which are to be entered to at Michaelmas 1790) lying in the pariſh of Cults and ſhire of Fife.

The above Farm, excluſive of roads and planting, contains 395 Scots acres, whereof three hundred acres are arable, and part of which is of a deep dry loamy ſoil. It lies within three miles of Cupar, the county-town, where there are good markets for beſtial and grain. There is plenty of lime-rock on the lands, part of which is preſently working, and they are in the near neighbourhood of ſeveral coal heughs.

ALSO to be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas 1790,

The LIME QUARRIES in the ſaid lands of Skelpy, with thoſe in the lands of Cults and Benzian immediately adjoining, and the coal-ſeams in Duvan common and Teaſmuir.

The lime-quarries in the above lands have been wrought to a great extent for ſeveral years paſt. They are well known to be of a good quality; and being ſituated in the heart of a populous and improving country, the tackſman may have a conſtant ſale. Offerers for them will have in view, that the rent is to be a certain rate for each thirty-ſix ſquare yards of wrought rock.

Propoſals in writing for the above lands and lime quarries, may be given in to Mr Beveridge, No. 24. Prince's Street, or Robert Johnſton writer in Cupar, betwixt and the 20th of May next; and ſuch as are not accepted of will, if deſired, be concealed.

A plan of the farm is to be ſeen in the hands of the ſaid Robert Johnſton, who will inform as to farther particulars; and the ſaid Robert Orr will ſhew the farm and lime-quarries.

AN ESTATE IN CAITHNESS,

To be SOLD by public roup, under the authority of a warrant from the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Friday the 19th day of June next, betwixt ſix and ſeven afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of SWINZIE, which belonged to the deceaſed John Sutherland, Eſq; of Swinzie, lying in the pariſh of Latheron, and county of Caithneſs.

This eſtate is pleaſantly ſituated on the Murray Frith, having a ſouth expoſure. It commands a pleaſant view of the neighbouring counties of Roſs, Nairn, Murray, and Banff, on the oppoſite ſide of the Frith, and is well calculated for carrying on the Fiſhery with great advantage, having a tract of ſea coaſt upon it, and many fiſhing banks at ſhort diſtances.

The lands are of excellent quality, and great extent, containing the proper proportions of arable and paſture grounds, and are capable of much improvement at a moderate expence, the means thereof being amply ſupplied within the lands themſelves.

The eſtate holds blench of the Crown, and affords a qualification to vote in the election of a Member of Parliament for the county; and there is a handſome Manſion-houſe on the premiſſes, built about 25 years ago, moſt agreeably ſituated within half-a-mile of the ſhore, and fit to accommodate a genteel family.

The progreſs of writs, rental, and conditions of ſale, will be ſhown by James Horne, writer to the ſignet, who, or Captain Patrick Sinclair of the Royal Navy, No. 1 Great Suffolk Street, London, will give any further information that may be wanted, and in the meantime treat for a private ſale.

LANDS in the Shire of Forfar to be Sold,

And entered to at Martinmas 1789.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Mrs Driver, vintner in Montroſe, upon Friday the 31ſt day July next, betwixt the hours of four and five in the afternoon,

THE Lands and Eſtate of KEITHOCK, lying within the pariſh of Brechin, and ſheriffdom of Forfar, pleaſantly ſituated within a mile of the town of Brechin, and ſix miles of Montroſe, and conſiſting of about four hundred and fifty-two acres, whereof about three hundred and twenty-ſeven acres are arable and paſture, of an excellent ſoil, and in a high ſtate of cultivation, having been for thirty years paſt in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor, who was eſteemed a good farmer. The grounds are all incloſed and ſubdivided partly by ſtone dykes, and the reſt by ditch and hedge and hedge rows of hard wood.—A great part of the lands is in graſs, laid down in the beſt order.—There is a good manſion-houſe and offices on the premiſſes, fit to accommodate a genteel family, with a large weſt ſtocked farm-houſe, and a new ſteading of farm-houſes, with every neceſſary appendage. The policy round the houſe is neat, and in a thriving ſtate, a good garden well ſtocked with fruit trees, with a rivulet of water running through it. The E is a den to the ſouthward, fronting the houſe, which is a great natural beauty, planted with the moſt valuable hard wood, and other trees for ornament; and at the weſt ther end of that den there is a fine fall of water, with a pond ſtocked with trout and other ſorts of fiſh. There is about a hundred acres of this eſtate planted with Scotch fir, part of which is about forty years old, and the reſt from twenty to twenty-eight years old, which will ſoon be of great value to a purchaſer, as there is little wood in the neighbourhood, and lies ſo near the thriving manufacturing town of Brechin, where feuel is much wanted. This eſtate is ſituated on the great road from Perth to Aberdeen; lies in a fine ſporting country, abounding with all ſorts of game, and within a mile of the river Northeſk, remarkable for its ſalmon fiſhing; and the water of Cruik, plentifully ſtocked with all ſorts of trout, runs along the north march of the lands.

The lands hold of a ſubject for payment of a very ſmall feu-duty.—Part of the price may remain in the hands of the purchaſer, on his granting a proper ſecurity for the ſame.

The progreſs of the writs, and articles and conditions of the roup, with a plan and meaſurement of the grounds, may be ſeen in the hands of William Baillie, writer in Montroſe; and any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to James Anderſon gardener, or James Valentine, overſeer in the Mains of Keithock, who will ſhow the grounds, and give every neceſſary information thereanent.

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